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THE BUN, New York Oity.

### Thirty Years Ago.

### At half past 4 o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1861, a bombshell rose from the mortar battery at Fort Johnson on James

Island, in Charleston harbor, and burst over Fort Sumter. It was the signal gun of a war that was to last four years, involving millions of combatants and costing hundreds of thousands of lives.

Strictly speaking, this was not the first hostile shot fired at Charleston. In that city on the 20th of December, 1860, a convention of the people of South Carolina, called by the Legislature, had declared that the ordinance of May 23, 1788, whereby they had ratified the Constitution of the United States, and all acts ratifying amendments thereof, "are hereby repealed, and the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved." Within six weeks thereafter Mississippl, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas passed similar ordinances of secession, and meanwhile Major ROBERT ANDERSON, commanding Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island, had prudently transferred his little garrison to Fort Sumter, the real key of Charleston harbor, which could only be reached by boat. When, on the 9th of January, the steamer Star of the West, chartered in New York, with provisions for Fort Sumter and with 250 recruits below decks, appeared in the harbor, she was attacked by a battery that had been erected on Morris Island and manned by South Carolina troops. The first shot, aimed across her bows, was fired by G. E. HAYNSworm: the second, aimed directly at her. by Cadet HORLBECK.

Still, hope of peace had not wholly gone, even after the national flag shown by the Star of the West had been fired upon, and she had been driven back with her purpose unaccomplished. Weeks later came the Peace Conference in Washington. But the bombardment of Fort Sumter was war itself, and the firing of the first gun in that bombardment was accordingly felt to be a momentous event. As such, Gen. S. D. LEE, at that time a Captain on BEAUREGARD'S staff, has described it, in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." He, with three other members of the staff, one of them Roges A. PRYOR, after notifying Major Anderson of their purpose, proceeded in their boat to Fort Johnson, and gave the decisive order to Capt. GEORGE S. JAMES: .

"He was a great admirer of Rocks A. Payor, and said to him. 'You are the ouly man to whom I would give up the honor of firing the first gun of the war,' and he offered to allow him to fire it. Payon, on receiving the offer, was very much agitated. With a husky voice he said, 'I could not fire the first gun of the war.' His manner was almost similar to that of Major Appearson. as we left him a few moments before on the whar: at Fort Sumter. Capt. James would allow no one else

This first shot of the war, discharged from a 10-inch mortar before dawn of a foggy morning, "brought every soldier in the har bor to his feet and every man, woman, and child in the city of Charleston from their beds. A thrill went through the whole city. It was felt that the Rubicon had been passed." After the second shell, all the bat teries opened, and the first shot from Morris Island battery, aimed by EDWARD RUFFIN, hit the fort. Three hours afterward, when the men in Fort Sumter had taken their breakfast of pork and water, their only food left, they began their leisurely reply.

Thirty-six hours later the fort surrendered, and on the following day it was evacuated by its garrison. Exactly four years from that time, on April 14, 1865, the same flag that had then been lowered was raised again over Sumter by Gen. ANDERSON, under orders from Secretary STANTON.

Other events of thirty years ago also come to mind. On the day after the fall of Sumter, President LINCOLN called out 75,000 militia, and on the 19th of April the Sixth Massachusetts, commanded by Col. EDWARD F. JONES, was attacked by mob in the streets of Baltimore. The defence of Fort Sumter had been bloodless; but Col. Jones's command, which will be for ever famous as the first armed and equipped regiment that marched to the relief of the national capital, lost four of its men killed and many wounded in that street fight.

Now, after thirty years, the Sixth Massa chusetts is to visit Baltimore again on the 19th of April, this time welcomed by the people of that city in token of the peace and rd that prevail throughout the Union. As for Fort Sumter, it is left without any garrison to-day, and so is Fort Moultrie Troops are stationed in the harbors of Bos ton, New York, and San Francisco, and may be found manning Fort McPherson in Georgia, Jackson Barracks in Louisiana, and Fort Barrancas in Florida; but none are kent in Charleston harbor. Great changes have come in thirty years.

# The Jeffersonian Doctrine.

A very slight incursion further into United States history would have given a noticeable letter-writer to the late free trade celebration on JEFFERSON'S birthday the complete theory of taxation which was at the bottom of that immortal statesman's economic convictions. Curiously enough, the wedge which Governor Hill subsequently drove clear home between Jeffersonian Democracy and the meeting in question was first introduced by a gentleman who applauded the Stuffed Prophet for his "attack on the hydra of protection," Mr. George F. BATES of Delaware, formerly the American Commissioner to Samoa. Mr. BATES was sufficiently frank in expressing what he knew concerning the occasion to write this : "A superficial mind might question the propriety of selecting this day for a free trade demonstration. Jay-Preson was not preminent in any sense in connection with the teriff, and his writings are almost buffen of any discussion of it. In the presence of an anticipated

surplus, he proposed to provide for education and pub-lic improvement rather than to 'suppress the impost and give that advantage to foreign over domestic man-ufacturers. Nevertheless, in the same connection he advocates the suppression of duties on articles of more general and necessary use, and their continuance on 'foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them.'
"The truth is that in Jarranos's day the tariff was

not a leading question. The logical basis of the de-mand for ultimate freedom of trade is to be found only in those imperishable principles to which Jarranson first gave utterance in the immortal declaration of

If instead of going back to the universal dence Mr. Bares had studied history as it came afterward, he would have found JEFFERSON'S sentiments upon tariff taxation defined with sufficient certainty to sol mud and melted ice, running under the

forbid all question as to their fundamental principles. They can be found in the writings of James Madison, Jefferson's sucessor in the White House, and for years be fore and after that distinction his closest most respected, most valued, and most sympathetic friend and political comrade.

"Every President from GROBGE WASHING TON to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, inclusive," wrote Mr. Madison in 1827, "has recognized the power of a tariff in favor of manufac tures. A construction of the Constitution (in favor of a tariff) practised upon or ac knowledged for a period of forty years, has received a national sanction not to be reversed but by a confidence equal to the national will."

Add to that indisputable record of Demo cratic policy, JEFFERSON'S memorable maxim that "the internal tax is an infernal tax," and the absurdity of the free traders at tempting to glorify him as a prototype, and the solidity of Governor HILL's attack upon their presumption are as clear as an October The late free trade demonstration. day. full of stuffing as it was, has shaken out a good deal of enlightenment in the way of conomic tradition.

### A Model Bill.

The bill to incorporate a society for the establishment of a zoological garden in this city has passed the Senate, and is now before the Committee on Cities of the Assembly. As it is in all respects an admirable measure, it ought at once to be reported favorably, passed by the Assembly, and made

law by the signature of the Governor. It is a model bill of its kind. The so clety it incorporates receives power to establish and maintain a soblogical garden on lands north of 155th street, to be set apart for its uses by the Com-missioners of the Sinking Fund, but no appropriation of public money for the purpose is made. The society is to raise its own money by private subscriptions, and no one of its managers is to get any compensation for his services. All it obtains from the city is the privilege of using public land for its garden, and in exercising that privilege it will confer great benefit on the people by making valuable improvements where they are much needed.

The bill does not even provide that the present menagerie, so unfitly in the Central Park, shall be given to the society, but only authorizes the Park Commissioners to 'lease or sell or make an agreement for the use of the animals and other property for such price and on such conditions as they may deem proper," before transferring the collection to the new Zoological Garden. The society is also to open the grounds to the public on certain days of the week without charge for admission, and the Mayor and Comptroller are to be ex-officio members of its Board of Management.

That is a measure altogether sound in principie. No reasonable objection can be made to it. The undertaking is to be a private enterprise, as it ought to be. All the public do for it is to give it the use of public land, which can easily be spared for the purpose and which the society will make of in creased use. It is not a money-making project, and it is not a scheme to extract money from the public treasury.

Nearly all the great zoölogical gardens of the world are likewise private undartakings carried out by private zeal, knowledge, and enterprise. The famous Zoölogical Garden of London, for instance, is maintained by the Zoological Society, through whose wisely directed efforts it has been made the foremost collection of its kind in the world. The great objection to our present Central Park menagerie is that it is a public institu tion supported at the public expense, when it ought to be run by a private society. The provision of such amusements for the people is not a proper public function. If the city is to keep up a menagerie for the entertain ment of its citizens, it might logically go further and establish a circus, theatres, gymnasiums, riding academies, and shows all sorts for their recreation. Then it might proceed to furnish the frequenters with opera glasses, dress costumes, riding habits, and all the means of enabling them to improve the opportunities according to

the latest requirements of taste and fashion. This bill simply asks that the Legislature shall give to individuals the privilege of displaying their public spirit by contributing to the public instruction and enjoyment by providing an addition to the attractions of New York which has long been needed By its passage, too, the veratious Central Park menagerie question will be settled in the only way in which it can be solved properly.

The Unfortunate Jones and His River. Geographers and people generally with the sense of humor have not forgotten the desperate struggle of Mr. George Jones of the New York Times to attach his respectable, if not unusual, name to the river flowing into Icy Bay, near the foot of Mount St. Elias. The main points of that memorable incident may be reviewed briefly:

In 1886 Mr. Journ fitted out an expedition, with Mr. FREDERICK SCHWATKA in command, to explore Alaska and climb Mount St. Elias. The enterprise was costly, for SCHWATEA is a great eater. It was not a successful expedition, for the party did not explore Alaska to any great extent, or add much to previous knowledge concerning the topography and natural resources of the Territory; and it did not climb Mount St. SCHWATKA himself reached a point only 5,800 feet above the sea. An elevation about 1,500 feet higher was attained by an English gentleman named SETON-KARR, who was travelling in Alaska on his own account and for a time joined forces with the Times's expedition, about which he could tell some curious stories if he chose. Besides this, the expedition made a public scandal at Sitka by its unscientific and outrageous conduct, caused the death of three Indians at Yakutat Bay by its criminally careless use of arsenic, and, last but not least, gave to the world Jones River.

This alleged river has a very wide mouth, out of which it pours into ley Bay at certain seasons of the year vast quantities of mud. The Times announced its discovery as of a mighty stream hardly inferior to the Yukon or the Mississippi. To compensate Jones for his pecuniary outlay, SCHWATKA named the river after him. "I named the great river," he wrote, banks I was the first white man to set a foot, and having the right to name, after Mr. GEORGE JONES of New York city, the patron of the expedition." In his etter to the Times he continually described Jones River as "vast," as "mighty," as 'deep and swift," and as "majestic." "It will henceforth be possible," said the Times, on Sept. 29, 1886, "to add to the maps of Alaska the large river called by Lieut. SCHWATKA Jones River, in compliment to a gentleman whose relations to the expedi-

tion justly entitle him to the distinction. Without the least ill will toward the unfortunate JONES, and solely in the interest of geographical truth, it then became the melanches of Thy Sun to show, first, that the alleged Jones River, far from being a Yukon or a Mississippi, was merely a sewer

glaciers for almost all but nine miles of its ascertained course; and, secondly, that its "discovery" by SCHWATKA was only another instance of that enterprising person's weekness for discovering what was already known. Jones River, so called, appeared on many of the maps of the earlier explorers of Alaska, notably in the TERMENKOFF atlas of 1849, and also upon the later charts of the United States Hydrographic Office.

It might be a miserable, muddy river, but JONES had felt that it was all his own. The disclosure of the fact that it was likewise an old and well-known river, down on all the mana and that Schwarks had no more right to name it Jones than he had to apply that name to the Hackensack or the Bronz struck the aged gentleman's vanity upon its tenderest spot. He fought for Jones River with all the vigor left in his octogenarian medulla. His gallant struggle amused the whole country, but it was unavailing; and since then poor JONES has scarcely ever been known to smile.

This pathetic incident is recalled by the appearance in the Century Magazine for April of two articles on the exploration of the country around Mount St. Elias. The first is SCHWATKA's story of the humorous Times expedition of 1886. Here SCHWATEA again speaks of the discovery and naming of the Jones River, and alludes to it as a "mighty stream." The second and by far the more valuable article is by Prof. ISRAEL C. RUSSELL, who commanded the expedition of the National Geographic Society and the United States Geological Survey to the

Mount St. Elias region last summer. This party met with greater success than any of its predecessors. It ascended Mount St. Elias to an elevation of 9,500 feet, ascertained for the first time the true altitude of that mountain and of the more important of the surrounding peaks, made a thoroughly scientific study of the geological and glacial characteristics of the region, and mapped the topography of an area of more than a thousand square miles.

In connection with Prof. Russer, L's article there is printed a new map of the country around Mount St. Elias, including the results of his own explorations, as well as those of Mr. Topham in 1888 and Mr. SETON-KARR in 1886. Occurring as this map does within a dozen pages of SCHWATKA's latest tribute to the majesty of Jones River, there is painful significance in the fact that the renowned stream is here designated by what is probably its true and historic name: Yahtse River. The name of Jones no more appears upon the most recent and authoritative map of the region than it would if Mr. GEORGE Jones had never paid the expenses of an

expedition to Alaska. Yahtse River, indeed! This is terrible. It changes whatever real THE SUN may have manifested in the cause of geographical truth into sincere compassion for the unfortunate Mr. Jones personally. He shall not lose his river if we can help it.

Good Advice to the Grand Jury. In the course of his recent charge to the April Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions, Judge RANDOLPH B. MARTINE made the following remarks:

"When the Grand Jury is sworn the names of the grand jurors appear in the newspapers. Friends of in-dividual grand jurors who have grisvances, real or im-aginary, against some purson have been in the habit of calling upon their friend on the Grand Jury and asting him to take up their grievance. I desire to say that this is not a proper practice. He grand jures should give attention to any such private complaint. All such complaints or all the complaints of any character ould be laid before the Grand Jury as a body, and not

The Grand Jury can hardly be warned too often against allowing themselves to be made the agents of private prosecutions which are not designed to promote any public interest, but are intended in reality only to enforce the collection of claims or to accomplish some other purpose of a purely personal character with which the community at large has no concern. Forty years ago the tendency to such abuses was pointed out in a report made to the Legislature by Code of Criminal Procedure, ABPHAXED LOOMIS, DAVID GRAHAM, and DAVID DUD-LEY FIELD, three of the most distinguished lawyers in the State. "Private information conveyed to a Grand Jury," said the Commissioners, "has led to numberless prosecutions prompted by private interest, and to speculations upon the fears of the unfortunate, which would have been defeated by a public scrutiny or by an opportunity afforded to the accused of explaining or defending himself against the charge.'

We do not understand Judge MARTINE to mean that it may not be proper for a person who knows, or has reason to believe, that a crime has been committed, to inform an in dividual grand juror of that fact. When such information reaches a member of the Grand Jury, however, he should not take up the case as a prosecutor, but should cause the accuser to attend in person before the Grand Jury as a body, and tell his story to them. Then the other witnesses may be sent for, and the matter may be investigated n a proper manner.

The existing Code of Criminal Pro cedure, in section 258, provides that if a member of the Grand Jury knows or has reason to believe that a crime has been committed which is triable in the county, he must declare the same to his fellow jurors, who must thereupon investigate the matter. This provision, substanially in its present form, was recommended to the Legislature for enactment by the Commissioners we have mentioned, in 1850, but did not become a part of the express law of the State until 1881. It is not intended to make a private prosecutor of any member of the Grand Jury, but is declarative merely of the obligation of a nstituted with reference to any offences of which he has personal information. In the rural portions of the State the grand jurors usually represent all parts of the county. and it may well happen that some of them have heard of crimes concerning which the District Attorney or the community at large knows little or nothing. The intention of the law is to require a frank disclosure of any such information by one member of the Grand Jury to his associates.

Most of the cases in which criminal charges are preferred solely for the attainment of private ends are presented directly to the Grand Jury in the first instance, instead of being brought before a committing magistrate in whose court the defendant would have an opportunity to be heard. The Grand Jury might well be advised to scrutinize with particular care all complaints which have not thus been the subject of a preliminary inquiry before a magistrate; and might also be advised to refuse to find an indictment in such cases unless satisfactory reasons were given for coming to the Grand Jury in the first instance. So strongly were the Code Commissioners impressed with the possible injustice arising from the existing practice, that they were in favor of changing the law so that no indictment could be found against a person until he had been held to answer the charge before a magista On this subject they said:

"When the accused is arrested and brought before a magistrate, an opportunity is afforded him of answer-

tending so astablish his guilt. A responsible accuser is also presented to whom he may look for redress if the accusation be malicious or unfounded; but when he is accused by the Grand Jury this protection is denied him, and he is dragred before the bar of justice to answer a charge possibly as false in its substance as it may be malicious in the motive by which it is prompted. A course of practice which results in this injustice is not to be defended upon any principle sanctioned by the wisdom of the common law. Its theory is that every man shall have a full opportunity to meet an accusation against him, and it is a violation of that theory that be should be subjected to any stage of condemnation without the privilege of being heard in his own defence.

Accordingly, in the Code of Criminal Procedure, as originally framed, provision was made for the finding of indictments by the Grand Jury only in cases where the accused had been held to answer before a magistrato, and for the finding of what the Commissioners called a presentment in other cases. A presentment was defined to be an informal statement by the Grand Jury, representing that a public offence had been committed which was triable within the county, and that there was reasonable ground for believing that the defendant had committed it. Upon indictment, an accused person was to be held for trial as now; but upon the finding of a presentment against him he could not be put upon trial until the complainant had appeared before a magistrate and the defendant had been afforded an opportunity to be heard in explanation or defence of the charge, and the magistrate had held him to answer. The effect of the changes advocated by the Code Commissioners would have been to prevent the trial of any person for orime until he had been confronted with the witnesses against him in the court of a committing magistrate, and had there had an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf.

The Legislature did not see fit to approve their recommendation in this respect; but that its adoption would be a great safeguard against such abuses as those to which Judge MARTINE has drawn attention, there can be no doubt.

### Once-a-Year Drunkards.

The Chiefs of Police in Massachusetts will be called upon to exercise some peculiarly delicate judicial functions if the bill in regard to the punishment of drunkenness which has been reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary becomes a law. The bill provides that if any person arrested for intoxication shall, when he gets sober, sign a statement giving his true name and residence and declaring that he has not been arrested for drunkenness twice within the twelve months next preceding, or that, having been so arrested, he was acquitted of the offence in one case, and shall sign a request to be released, the chief officer of police in any city or town having an organized police force, and in Boston the commanding officers of police divisions, if they have reason to believe such statement to be true, may release such person from custody; and no officer making an arrest under the provisions of this act shall be liable for damages in a civil suit for illegal arrest or imprisonment if the person arrested shall be released as herein provided."

This seems to give the inhabitants of the Bay State a cheerful opportunity to get to the arrest stage of drunkenness once a year, enjoy one night's free lodging, and depend upon the accomplishments of the Chief of Police into whose precinct they are gathered, to escape fine or imprisonment; and a very accomplished person the Chief will have to be. When the citizen, the pangs of repentance still contorting his intellectual lineaments, steps p to the desk to sign his declaration with nervous hand, how is the Chief to tell whether the truth is in that declaration or not? He can consult the police records, out many Massachusetts men prefer to travel incognito when they seek the seclusion that a station house affords. Illustrious rounders, accustomed to free brush work with the red paint, cannot hope to escape the penalty of their conspicuity, but how shall the modest occasional and semi-occasional be detected? Physiognomical indiunder the most favorable circumstances. What reliance can be put upon them in the case of men unwashed, unshaven, full of anxiety and thirst, utterly wobegone and crest-fallen, quaking in heart and knee, and wondering where they shall get the money to pay their fine if justice looks on them with a stern prohibition countenance? How is the Chief of Police to udge righteous judgment by appearances? Is he to go by apparent respectability, by evidences of education in the conversation of the prisoner, by the fashion of his garments? Alas! the sprucest exterior may cover a wild passion for dyeing scarlet, and venerable beard may often have been dipped deep in a mocker. A man may have a volume of IBSEN in his coat pocket, and yet have been a passenger in a patrol wagon thrice in the current month. The Chief may lean to mercy, but what reasons can he have for believing a prisoner's statement? He has absolute discretion, and the offenders

are powerless before him. The Massachusetts people are always building new dikes against drunkenness. This law, however, would give a man a chance to stay himself superabundantly with flagons once a year, and even oftener, and go soot free if the Chief of Police was indulrent. There is a much simpler way of tackling the problem, and no necessity of adding to the duties of the Chief of Police. Let a Commissioner of Drunken Permits be appointed, with authority to issue a permit to get drunk to every citizen, each citizen to name the day he prefers, but not more than a thousand permits to be issued for any one day. Each permit shall give full leave and license to the permittee to get as drunk as he pleases on the day named in the permit, grand juror to cause proper luquiry to be and on the production of said permit before any police officer, he shall be compelled to take the permittee home. It seems to be a fundamental Massachusetts idea that everybody has a right to get drunk once a year. Why not name the day and fine anybody who is unable to produce his permit or has taken a day not named in it? The Judielary Committee have not yet gone to the bottom of the subject.

> Mr. JAMES WIN-THE-FIGHT SCOTT has been chosen President of the World's Fair in Chicago. It was done in spite of his repeated refusal, and he will have to serve. Now that we think there is reason for entire confidence in the success of the Fair. Scott is a newshim there's no such word as fail.

The story MARCO POLO told about crossing Tibet and seeing wild camels on the plates was long regarded as a traveller's yarp, and was one of the bits of evidence often cited to prove the unreliability of the great Venetian. No later traveller ever reported the existence of wild camels until PREJEVALSET came to the rescue of the much-maligned Polo, chased the veritable wild camel over the Lob desert, and brought home a few skins and skeletons to show that Polo and he knew wild camels when they saw them. Now come the GRUM-GRIMAILO brothers, who have returned from Tibet and eastern Turkestan with a large only lection of natural history specimens. They corroborate the existence of wfld camels and report that they pursued a herd for a long way in the direction of Lob Nor, but the animais were so fleet of foot that they were unable

to overtake them. It has only required modern research to prove that Marco Polo was a pretty accurate reporter after all.

CHAURCRY DEPRW was led into a strange inaccuracy at the Tribune feetival. He attributed to ABRAHAM LINCOLN the use of the phrase. " the common people." Mr. LINCOLN did not employ these words. He spoke of the plain people, not the common.

Although the New York Knights of Labor have furiously denounced the State Board o Arbitration's recent report on the Rochester some incontestable principles of common sense and justice with a plainness deserving of all praise, still upon one point the New York Knights and THE SUN are in the most unqualified agreement. After denouncing the Board's report, at their meeting on Thursday the Knights resolved with all wisdom and accuracy of statement:

"That we call the attention of the Governor of this State to the fact that this Board has given no service in return for the munificent salary they have received from the taxpayers of this State."

That states an undeniable and inevitable not. The State Board of Arbitration is a vain numbug, put up to gratify the craze of demarogues, but vicious in its nature and of no benefit to anybody. It ought to be abolished.

Canada wants immigrants and can't get them. Let her join the United States, and she will get all she wants.

### 1,216 DEATHS LAST WEEK. Grip Played a Part in Causing 105 of

The weather of the last two days has given new impetus to the grip, and for the twentyour hours ending at noon yesterday, twentytwo deaths were reported as traceable to grip. This makes a total of 108 for the week, and 179 for 1891. The total deaths for the day resterday were 174, an increase of only three over the previous day. The number of deaths from throat and lung diseases during the past

week has been unusually large. The week previous showed a large total in this respect. This is how they compare:

Week Ensing Week Ensing Week Ending April 11.

Presuments 4974 229

Consumption 197 118

Breachitis (0 187

Getp. 40 106 Total ..... ...411

For the week there were 1,216 deaths from all canass, against 1,100 the week before.

John Fitzgerald, who has been sick with the grip at 100 Norfolk street for several days, grew delirious vesterday morning and suddenly leaped from his bed and ran to the window of his fist, which was three flights above the street. Before his wife could get to the window Fitzgerald had jumped to the yard below. He was not seriously injured.

Mrs. Casherine Wright, who would have completed her 99th year if she had lived until June 26, died of the grip yesterday at her residence, 140 West Sixty-third street. Mrs. Wright was born near Montreal, Canada, on June 26, 1792. She was married in Montreal and lived there until three years ago, when she came to this city, Her husband, who was a shoe importer, died more than thirty years ago. She had eight children, four of whom grew up and married and are still alive. She leaves nine grandchildren. She enjoyed good health until a week ago. Then she was taken with the grip.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Are you newspaper publishers after all, going into the business of getting up a quasi trust? I sak because there is a persevering gentleman about the Legislature at Albany who is urging the Legislature to pass a bill forbidding the placing of advertisements in the cars of all surface or elevated railroads in cities of more than 200,000 200,000 inhabitants because somebody has had the audacity to insert advertisements in the Buffalo inclly saying that he is acting on behalf of the National Newspaper Publishers' Association, or the organ-ization having a similar title, he distributes a circular containing a list of all the papers belonging to the as-sociation, with the significant statement that "the papers are very powerful."

I repeat, are the newspapers of the State or country

ompetition in advertising? Yours, &c.,

We are for freedom in advertising as in everyaccumulation of needless prohibitory laws. It might be profitable to the newspapers to have such a law enacted, but we are opposed to it all the same. Let every citizen advertise where he thinks best in this free country.

# A Remedy for the Grip

To THE EDITOR OF THE SOS-SIT : I see that savera they think they have found useful for the cure or the alleviation of the grip. Permit me to tell your readers what has helped me. In the month of January last year I had a severe attack of the disease. I was one of the fortunate patients of a physician who did not lose one among his numerous grip cases. But afterward I suffered for many months from the usual muscular languar, with pains in the back and legs which were not removed by his treatment nor by a two months residence in a noted sanitarium For four years pre vious I had suffered from chronic bronchitis, with o stant expectoration. This assumed an aggravated form after the grip. My housekeeper had purchased and used a drug called white tar camphor as a moth destroyer. Assuring me that she found it effective for that purpose, and my own room—study, bedroom, and all for me—being infested by moths. I bought a can of the article and left it open upon my table.

After one week's time not only were the moths all gone, but so also were all my grip pains and the four-year-old tronchitis, and I have felt nothing of either affliction since. That was last August; but I did no suspect that the camphor had anything to do with the relief of the grip pains or the broughists until a month later, when I happened to meet an old friend, past sixty like myself, who replied to my inquiry concerning his health by first describing exactly my own heat sym toms of suffering from the grip, and then adding tri-umphantly: "But I have found a remedy, an edd one. oo; that stuff they call white tar camphor. I believe, he went on to say. "that the inhalation of the oder so fects the blood that the microbes still haunting and torturing the system are destroyed." And then he con-tinued to give my own experience: "Now I can walk two miles; whereas, before, I could hardly walk two blocks." The coincidence of accidental cure is car-tainly remarkable, and I give it for what it is worth. Other friends affected with weak lungs and irritable throats have been relieved by its use, and my own voice has been getting stronger every day. I keep it constantly in my reon. You know that I have nothing to do with the pulling or sale of this or of any other

The Northwestern Ane Honds. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: In your last Sunday edition of Tax sux you had a lengthy article by James Terry on "Anthropoid Ape Heada." We have severa of these relies from "Gregon" in our museum here They are not ape heads, neither were they intended for ape heads. They are crude somptured heads pecked out of stone with stone by a people so low in art that they were just as likely to make them look like ape heads as the heads of human beings. I have seen quite a number of these relics other than what I found in Oregon, all different from the other, as they could not get two alike. On the one side is a head, on the opperite side a mortar.

I should be pleased to show you our fine collection of Indian art, where you would not only see several of these what Nr. Terry calls age heads, but the best sculptured head by the same people in the county, as well as a medallion. Fisase therer this in your next son ay edition of Toe Sus, and oblige.

I says P. sacon, turstor and Librarian of the B. S. S. Baiposeroxt, April S. number of these relice other than what I found in

### From the Por Express. If the Democrats of the rest of the country want to give New York the Presidential nomination for the seventh time in succession let them be sure that they

Views of a Truly Independent Democrat

choose a candidate who can at least poll the full part; vote. Otherwise it would be better, even so far as the carrying of this State is concerned, to nominate a man from the South or West. We are inclined to think now, as we thought in 1888, that it would be better for the cratic party to nominate a man from the Sout or West any way. There is no reason to suppose that any New York Democrat would refuse to vote for John

# Wrongly Interpreted.

Visitor-When I passed your daughter's door, coming down, she stood before the glass making horrible grim-aces. I'm afraid she isn't well Matron-Did she have a book in her hand! Visitor-Yes. I think she had. -- She is all right; that was the Delsartess

atthe ! of looking pleasant.

Buffalo and Ningura Falls Special.

The fact For and Ningara Falls Special with clarest Nacobe Beering care, leaves break Chapter Station, via the New York (chira, daily at 7.50 f. 2.44).

THEY DON'T WANT A SALOON THERE.

Mariem Churches Against the Proposed Cafe at the Hamilton Republican Club. The prespect of the location of a saloon in on May 1 e ntinues to disturb the church peo-

ple and residents of the neighborho

W. R. Lowe is a real estate man and a mem-ber of the cinb. He sublet the house to the club, the contract to begin on May 1 next. The club, he says, has been held up in the neighboring churches as a model, because it was the only club in Hariem that had no cafe. This reputation, he says, rested on a false foundstion, for the club enjoyed the luxury of a cafe on the quiet. The cafe, Mr. Lowe says, was run in the billiard room by Capt. Reddy, and the club got the profits. The club wanted cheater rent, and he gave it, reserving the right to tent the basement. Mr. Lowe save he told the mem-

wanted cheater ront, and he gave it, reserving the right to ient the basement. Mr. Lowe says he told the members that he should rent it for a cats. Pretty soon he discovered that some alterations would have to be made before the basement could be occupied by John Muller, the asloon keeper, to whom he had rested it. The club wanted \$300 to recompense it for the annoyance of having workmen tearing up things in the parlor to make the alterations, but the club finally accepted \$100, which Mr. Lowe says he handed over to Frederick Hulberger, the Tressurer, who with A. Aldhaus formed a committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the club to act in the matter.

Miller had his license transferred to the club house, and, there is but little doubt that the saloce will be opened promptly on May I. Mr. Lowe says he believes the action of the Rev. Dr. Day and the Rev. Dr. Page, pasters of neighboring shurches who have entered vigorous protests against the proposed saloon, was instigated by members of the club who accepted his propositions and his money and new resented the propositions and his money and new resented in propositions and his money and new resented in propositions and his money and new resent of their beigain mainly because the club itself might have profiled by renting the basement for a saloon.

Tressurer Hulberger says that Mr. Woolf, owner of the club house property, sent word that he wanted \$1,800 rest for the place, and wanted an immediate answor. The matter would have been brought before the Executive Committee, but belore this could be done Mr. Lowe offered the upper portion of the house to the club, and intended to rent the basement for a real estate office or a butter store, or, bein of these plans falling, for a cafe, in which is real estate office or a butter store, or, bein of these plans falling, for a cafe, in which meals would be served.

Meantime the church people have not been idie. A joint committee, representing the congregations of the Excluse Board, only to learn that fullers licens

### BARTHQUARE JONES IN TOWN. He Has Seen a Vision of New York Partly

Destroyed and Chicago Utterly. "What is that tall building over there with the clock in its tower?" asked an intelligentlooking colored man, who were a clerical costume, of a Sun reporter while they were waiting for a train on the platform place elevated railway station on the evening of the day the Tribune was fifty years old. On being told that the building belonged to the birthday, he asked with what seemed irrele-

vancy:
"Do you remember the earthquake that Sunday afternoon in August, 1884?" "Yes." replied the reporter who remem-

Pecksniff, he had " lived to be shook." "Well. I prophesied that earthquake. I prophesied the Charleston earthquake and also the Johnstown disaster. Now I have seen in a vision that tail building over there, with a large part of the city, destroyed by an earthquake. While part will be destroyed, not a stone of the rest will be disturbed! Chicago will be entirely destroyed at the same time!!"

Assoon as he could recover from his astonishment at this revelation, the reporter asked when all this would happen.

That I can't tell, but it will happen during my lifetime. I have been a slave and am no scholar, as you can tell, but I am one of those of whom the Bible said: The young mon shall see visions and the old men dream dream; I have been put in prison in Pittsburgh for prophesying by people who did not believe the Hible, but my visions have come true and so proved the Bible true."

The prophet proved to be the Rev. A. Jones of Carlisis, Pa., a Baptist minister who is now holding revirals in the colored churches of this city. He uttered his prophecies in a matter of fast way, as if there were nothing extraordinary about them. When no got up to ault the reporter's hand and said fervently: "God bless you. May you escape the earthquake!" "Well, I prophesied that earthquake. I

reporter's hand and said fervently: "Government May you escape the earthquake!"

# BRAYTON IVES'S STOLEN WATCH

Bears His Monogram and an Inscription but a Messenger Boy Easily Pawned It. Banker Brayton Ives was in Jefferson Market Court yesterday to identify the watch stolen from his room in the Union League Club and found by Detective Komp in Stern's pawn shop in Seventh avenue. He could not tell its value, but knew that it cost \$750. He tell its value, but knew that it cost \$750. He said it had never been pawned before. District messenger boy 1.776 testified that James Shortle, a hall boy at the Union League Club, had instructed him to pawn the watch for \$30 and had given him 50 cents for his trouble. Shortle denied ever having seen the watch. Ho was held for trial.

Justice McMahon told Detective Kemp to try and find out if it was a practice at Stern's place to advance money to messenger boys on articles of so much val e without inquiry. The watch in question has Mr. Ives's monogram on the back, and the inside case bears an inscription saying that it was presented to him by the members of the Stock Exchange.

# T. McCante Stewart May Be Appointed.

Mayor Chapin said vesterday that he would appoint a successor to Philip A. White, the colored member of the Brooklyn Board of Education who died recently, within a day or two. The Mayor received two delegations of colored citizens yesterday afternoon. One representation is the interests of Samuel R. Scottron and the other those of T. McCants Stewart, both of whom are colored men. The probabilities are that Mr. Chapin will appoint Mr. Stewart who is a lawyer and a Democrat. Mr. Stewart is a great admirer of the Mayor and was prominent in the organization of an Alired C. Chapin club, composed of young colored men.

The Stewart delegation, which was headed by C. H. Lansing, Jr., presented a petition signed by seventy or eighty persons. The Mayor told his visitors that he considered Mr. Stewart a very bright man. The Mayor received two delegations of colored

# Harvard's Now \$8,000 Gate.

CAMBRIDGE, April 11 .- Work on the founds. ion of Harvard's new \$8,000 gate, the gift of Alderman Von Meyer of Boston, has been be Alderman von Meyer of Boston, has been begun. A commanding site has been selected opposite the grounds of Momorial Hall, on Cambridge street, and the builders expect to have their task completed about the last of July. The gate will be similar to the gate recently creeted on the westerly side of the yard, and will be built of dark burned brick and capted with buff Indiana limestone. It will have a tendency toward the mediaval style of architecture, and will probably be connected in time with the westerly gate by a high brick wall.

Russia's Landsturm, or militia of the second call, which was last in action during the Crimean war, will be rearganized shortly. It will be independently officered, and will be modelled after the reserve, with regular belies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery

French shippards have in process of construction for the French may six armored battle ships, four armored ships for coast defence, Iwo armored gunbests, fire ar mored crusers, three cruisers of the first class and fou of the second, two tornedo cruisers, reventeen high-sea tornedors, twenty-four tornedo-boats of the first class and twenty-six of the second. The armored ships have a tonnage of BP, ICA, the cruisers of 66 430, the terpedoe 7,084. The total cost of all three naval structures wil

Privates of the garrison at Avignon, France, amused themselves one March afternoon by throwing hard army broad from the harracks windows at passing civilians. In the midst of the sport a tall, elegantly dressed man in a high hat came in sight. A chunk of bread knocked off his hat. He saw the soldiers at the rindows, and without waiting to pick up his hat, walked into the barracks. Two minutes later the soldiers learned that he was Gen Queuel, commander of the Thirtieth division of the French army, and five minutes later they all were in the guard house.

Reduced Commutation Rutes Now in effect on the New York Central.

Stop that constant backing, by removing the ignition in the threat and subdiling any inflammation that man, but there by samp ir. D. Jayne's Kapedorant, low manhipand remove for threat and lung trout, and fifty sare's popularity.—46e.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The laggard spring brings little of pleasure or amusement in its train, except what may derived from gossip, occasionally rising to the dignity of scandal, announcements of new engagements, with rumors of many more, prospective weddings, chit-chat about trous seaux and betrothal rings—all of which, in default of more important topics, furnish the staple of conversation at dinners, luncheons, and o her social gatherings. To an intelligent observer the sudden descent from the highly moral, religious, and intellectual interests and occupations of Lent to the trifling, puerile, and insipid bits of news which fill the minds of old and young after the rising of the Easter sun, is one of the most amusing features of fastionable life. One feels inclined to wonder how much "spring styles" and Easter bonnets have to do with it, for certainly there must be some cause for such a plunge into vanities and unholiness after six weeks given up to history, poetry, lectures, readings, and even the higher branches of theology.

Be it as it may, the last week has been cram-

med full of news, and the hearts of next years debutantes have beat high with hope as one after another the matrimonial engagements of a dozen or more of reigning belies and favorites have been proclaimed. The way will be clear next winter for a whole cohort of new aspirants far ballroom honors, and as married men are always more useful than single case for launching the shy young resebuda the debutantes will not suffer in the least from the passing over of so many eligible bachelors to the condition of husbands.

The number of June weddings, too, have been increased by the recent announcements, that of Mr. Harry Cannon to Miss Elizabeth Thompson very naturally ranking first on the list. It is to be celebrated in town, with rich and costly accessories, at the sumptness Fifth avenue house of Mrs. Heyward Cutting, and as the bridegroom is a representative New York dandy of the present day, and the bride a very favorable example of Western training and culture, with the prestige of enormous wralth. the union will, as a matter of course, excite a widespread interest. So much, however, has already been done among New York fashionables to give novelty and individuality to town weddings, that with Hamilton Webster, Augustus Gurnee, and Elisha Dyer as ushers and a troop of fashionable girls for bridesmaids. one can foresee with almost absolute certainty what the programme will be.

But the spectacle of lights and shadows on Berkshire hills and the green and gold verdure of Lenox, with the June sunshine shining through its thick foliage and over its grassgrown roads, is something more beautiful than New York can devise or originate, and when seen from the hillsides of Mr. Lanier's beautiful place it will make a bridal setting such as no wedding of Miss Lizzie Lanier and Mr. George Turnure will therefore be, for those who value nature more than art, the queen of early sum mer festivals.

Miss Lita Pell, daughter of Mr. Walden Pell, whose engagement to Mr. Eben Wright, a rich bachelor of Boston, has only been announced this week, will, it is said, be a bride of the month of roses, as will also Miss Edyth Griswold, daughter of the late George Griswold, whose marriage to Mr. George Higginson will be solemnized in the chantry of Grace Church about the first week in June. Miss Emily Bruce-Price, daughter of the well-known Tuxedo architect, Mr. Bruce-Price, and Mr. Edwin Maine Post have not yet proclaimed the day o their nuptials, and, as the engagement is of very recent date. It is probable that they will

be postponed until the early autumn. Several other engagements, notably those of Mr. Hamilton Cary, Mr. J. H. Davis, Mr. But ler Duncan, Mr. T. H. Howard, and Mr. Theedore Havemeyer, Jr., are currently reported, but lack the stamp of authenticity, for which reason the ladies' names are withheld.

The most conspicuous wedding of the week was that of Miss Maude Jaffray and Mr. Hollis Hunnewell-a young couple who are very fair ly matched, both having good birth, large possessions, and many charming and attractive qualities. Miss Jaffray is a very handsome girl and would have been a beautiful boy, had nasex. She is of commanding height, with regular features, light brown hair, generally parted at the side, and clinging in soft round curls to her head. Her tastes are all for out-door life. and she is a fine horsewoman and athlets. The wedding was a quiet one, in Mr. Jaffray's

nents were in admirable tuste. On Friday afternoon Mr. Harry Cannon gave what will probably be his last bachelor recep tion at his studio in Fifth avenue. The guest of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley. Miss Thompson, and Mrs. Bush, and there was a large attendance of the very youthful contingent, all curious to see him and his promised bride together. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Astor divided the honors with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, and Mrs. Astor was the centre of a no less admiring throng of men than used to surround her as Miss Willing. She looked handsome and happy, and whatever may have been her aversion to the match she has made, all traces of it

have vanished from her demeaner. Every one who was not at Mr. Cannon's studio was enjoying fine vocal and instrument tal music, both professional and amateur, at Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn's. The spacious drawing rooms of Mr. Schermerhorn's fine old mansion were well filled, and the music, as is usually the case in a family where every memor has a fine ear and a sound musical educe

tion, was of the best. Large dinners, of which Mrs. Henry Sloane's was the most sumptuous and claborate, have been given during the week, for Miss Elizabeth Thompson and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who it at home again, after her winter of exile in Chicago. A theatre party was also given for the same ladies; by Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee on Priday evening, followed by a very jolly supper at Mr. Gurnos's Fifth avenue residence.

A house as crowded as that which assembled to witness the last night of the German oper collected on Thursday evening at Mr. Stanton's benefit. A musical olla podrida, in which Weber. Gounod. Lizzt. and Wagner were all represented, was listened to with enhusiastic satisfaction, and the demonstrations at the close, in which Mr. Stanton was duly crowned by Herr Seidl and Herr Seidl vociferously cheered and applauded by the audience was a testimonial not only to the gifts and merits of the beneficiary, but to the shidias appreciation and affection of the New York public for the great masters of German music Mr. and Mis. Henry M. Stanley were conspicaous in one of the largest boxes of the grand tier, and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dr. Webb and Mr. G. G. Haven were also present.

New York will for the future have to hide her diminished head before the superior invention powers of the Quaker City. A game of whist with living cards has never been even suggested in this benighted town. But in Philedelt his on Thursday evening four of the biggest lights of her best society claim to have shuffied, handled, dealt, and played a credit ble game of whist with fifty-two of their friends and neighbors dressed to personate the cards of the different suits. How the cards were sorted and manipulated, how trump signale were given, whether third in hand was always high, and hearts or diamonds the winning trumps, the records of the Quaker Citydo not divulge, but that the costumes were elquisite and the pageant well worth seeing is beyond a doubt.

A lady recently returned from Europe. who spent a week or more at Oberammergau during the progress of the Passion Play, took the trouble to preserve in her notebook some curious specimens of English "as she was wrote" in Bavaria at that time. The Hopburger Hof of Innsbruck announced with pride the rossession of "a pompous garden of restauration." and the railway was responsible for this luminous notice

Following plays will be performed ever the fellowing days, when a certain number a larger company of new atrangers visitors could no more obtain traces. Turn and return tickets can be paid for at all largers stations. Tickets for the Bound of Trabook. forwarding luggage direct despatch was tobs Service deliverse